

THE Sunday Sentinel. ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Sixteen Pages of General and Local News, Original and Selected Literary and Miscellaneous Matter.

A new story, "A Perilous Secret," by Charles Reade, one of his most thrilling and interesting stories, will be commenced Sunday, April 5; also another interesting story by Indianapolis rising young author, Mrs. Ada Deitch Frank, complete in one issue. New features in the Woman's Department, Talmage's Sermons, New York and Chicago Letters, besides a mass of other instructive and entertaining Sunday reading.

The Sunday Sentinel is sold by newsboys and delivered by carriers in Indianapolis, and in 237 cities and towns throughout Indiana, Central Illinois and Western Ohio.

Price, 5c per copy or \$2 per annum by mail.

The Sentinel.
FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

The public debt decreased \$483,000 in March.

The United States Senate adjourned yesterday sine die.

CALVIN A. ELLIOTT, well known in this city, is an applicant for the Tucson (Ariz.) Postoffice.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs us that Dr. Hunter says he will receive the appointment of Internal Revenue Collector this week.

The Senate did not confirm Oscar Henderson's appointment—neither did they reject it. As the Senate has adjourned sine die he will get his commission.

The Vice President will not leave Washington for several weeks yet. Senator Harrison starts home to night and Congressman Bynum left Washington last night.

Two bloody shirt organs are reluctantly tearing themselves away from "old Jake Thompson's" coffin. They have not had such an opportunity to feel gory for many moons.

The nomination of G. Marion Moore for Postmaster at Potosi, Kansas, was rejected by the Senate yesterday. What is the matter with G. Marion? Perhaps he does not write his name to suit the Senate. It suggests the "denationalized snob" of the State Department of the late administration.

It was rumored in Washington yesterday that the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton to be Minister to Russia had been withdrawn by the President. Perhaps, if this be true, Indiana may secure the mission. Colonel Denby was pushed by the Indiana delegation for this position. We hope he may secure it.

High license has prevailed in Wisconsin. The bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, and now awaits the Governor's approval. It provides a minimum fee of \$200 and a maximum of \$500 in towns of over 500 inhabitants, and a minimum fee of \$100 and a maximum of \$400 in communities of less than 500 population.

The Senate failed to act yesterday upon eleven of the President's appointments, but a Republican Senator told our Washington correspondent that such nominations as were not acted upon were not to be considered as having been rejected. They were simply laid over for future consideration. The Senator also said the Senate was in no mood to antagonize the President.

SENATOR HARRISON?—why certainly—called to Washington in a great hurry—oppose appointments of the President's—would stand that sort of thing—Cleveland can't "monkey" with the senate, etc.

Later—Senate adjourned for the season.

Still Later—Senator Harrison will be home soon.

"Big Injun" is Senator Harrison!

GENERAL BEALE in a recent interview says that General Grant's remains should be buried in Washington. "His reputation is National. This is the National center, and everything of National character belongs here. What more fitting resting place for his remains could be found than the center of the large circle south of the White House, beneath the shadow of the Washington Monument?"

STEPHEN J. MEANY had an interview with the President and Secretary Bayard on Wednesday, in relation to the trial of Burton and Cunningham, charged with participation in the recent dynamite explosions at Westminster and the London Tower. Meany was highly pleased with the treatment accorded him by Messrs. Cleveland and Bayard. The President said that he had been paying close attention to the developments in the case of the accused men, and that he would continue to do so until the trial should be ended. The President assured Mr. Meany that if it were shown that Burton and Cunningham were American citizens and were innocent of any participation in the explosions at the Tower, Westminster Hall, and the House of Commons, the

American Government would see to it that the men do not suffer simply because some victims were wanted to appease the wrath of Englishmen who simply wanted to wreak their vengeance on somebody, apparently utterly indifferent as to who the somebody is. Mr. Meany was further assured that Mr. Phelps, our new Minister to England, would protect the rights of the accused. The interview with Mr. Bayard was long and satisfactory.

POSTMASTER PEARSON'S APPOINTMENT.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction expressed by the New York papers over the reappointment of Postmaster Pearson. The Tribune says: "It satisfies the public because it is a good thing in itself. * * * The President is well aware that the Republicans will not find fault if he recognizes the eminent fitness or worth of one or a great many of the capable men who now make the public service efficient and faithful. * * *

* * * At present this is to be said in his favor, that he has reappointed one out of the many Republican officials whose unquestioned and superior fitness renders their retention in office the clear duty of a President who means to improve and not degrade the public service. For so much, thanks." The Times, which, with the Evening Post, had for ten days previously been keeping up a sharp fire upon the President lest he "were about to prove recreant to all his past record and public professions," thus comments: "The reappointment of Mr. Pearson to be Postmaster of New York is a good act done in the best possible manner. It fixes the tone and declares the standard of President Cleveland's administration in a way and to a degree that no other act has done and hardly any other could do. It has been done deliberately and leaves no doubt of the firmness of the principles by which the President was guided, and it is of a nature to give an unmistakable impression of what those principles are."

The Herald says the President "calmly did his duty. That duty was, before deciding to reappoint Mr. Pearson or to name his successor, to ascertain how the postoffice had been managed. Those who cried out for Mr. Pearson's reappointment did so on the ground that he had been conspicuously faithful to the civil service reform law. But it was plainly the duty of the President and the Postmaster General to ascertain also that he had managed the postoffice efficiently, economically and honestly. If it had been proved that he had not done this, his devotion to the civil service law could not and ought not to have secured his reappointment. * * * We congratulate Mr. Pearson not only on his reappointment but much more on the manner of it. * * *

The President and Postmaster General have, after a scrutiny of the New York Postoffice management, concluded that they are ready to trust Mr. Pearson in this very important place; that they find he has done well and is doing well—so well that, having regard to the efficiency of the public service and the large and varied interests involved, and also to their own responsibility to the public for those interests, they do not think a change advisable. That decision is one of which Mr. Pearson may be justly proud.

"We congratulate, also, the President on this act, which will show the country that neither the clamors of hungry politicians nor the outcries and bluster of some narrow-minded friends of civil service reform can move him from his plain duty to the country. * * *

Such reflections of the press of the metropolis show the full drift of public opinion at his own home of the reappointment of Mr. Pearson as Postmaster. The country at large, except a few disappointed office-seekers, cordially indorse this appointment, and unite with the Herald in congratulating Mr. Cleveland upon the wisdom and justice of this step. The conservative Republicans of New York and Brooklyn were an immense factor in the election of Mr. Cleveland. Without them New York State would have been overwhelmingly Republican. That the "mugwumps" saved this Nation from a four years' siege of Blaine administration is a fact that should not be lost sight of, and that this new wing of the Democratic party are entitled to recognition by the administration in the selecting of officers for public places is equally evident.

In no place could such recognition be shown so justly as in those cities where the mugwump element was most numerous, and in no person more fittingly than the appointment of Mr. Pearson—a conservative Republican, an efficient and faithful officer, an acceptable man to the business men and 'aristocrats' generally of New York.

THE WHITE CROSS ARMY.

This new brotherhood held their inaugural meeting in New York last Monday evening, and organized a new crusade in the interest of virtue and purity. Young men crowded the hall to its fullest capacity. Rev. Dr. De Costa, the first prominent clergyman who has taken up the White Cross movement in this country, explained its object in an opening address. He said that the platform of this society consisted of five planks. First, to treat all women with respect, and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation. Secondly, to strive to put down all indecent language and coarse jests. Thirdly, to maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women. Fourth, to endeavor to spread these principles among those around us, our associates and "younger brothers." Fifth, to use every possible means to fulfill the command "Keep thyself pure."

The speaker dwelt at some length upon each plank, and was followed by others who made short addresses. The interest manifested by those present was intense, and resulted in the signing of the purity pledge by over 400 persons.

This is a revival of chivalry on a new and improved plan, as in it bloodshed will not be required for carrying out the purposes intended. Chivalry of this kind should be

acquired by all young men in Christendom, whether members of the White Cross Army or not, and if that or any other movement can elevate the young manhood and young womanhood of America to a higher plane of purity in thought and in action, and impel them to work mutually to this end, then will we be nearer the millennium than ever before in the world's history. "Keep thyself pure" is religion crystallized. If that is followed salvation is accomplished. We should be glad to see such a movement assume the proportions of a tidal wave, provided there is real good intended. But if it is another Salvation Army scheme at the bottom, there is no room for a second enterprise of that kind in this country. We shall watch the progress of the White Cross Army with an interest excited by hope, doubt and curiosity.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

Appearances decidedly indicate that the British Lion and Russian Bear will lie down again in peace, after having had a little scene of roar and growl for a few days that seemed for the time to indicate fight. England is not ready for the fray nor does Russia quite feel like contending with the power which has maintained a supremacy for so many years the world over, on land and sea. The day has gone by when nations feel like taking up arms with the haste of former years. It is one of the signs of civilization's true advancement when the affairs of state and diplomacy are settled by amicable methods.

The progress of political economy has been rapid, and each year its teachings make more manifest the truth that the tongue and pen are "mightier than the sword," while they have the advantage of being vastly cheaper.

While the disappearance of the war cloud in Europe is a wet blanket to many Americans who had expected to profit by the struggle there, yet do the majority of us rejoice over the prospect of a speedy solution of the Afghan question without resort to arms. The shedding of blood is always to be deplored, and were England and Russia to become involved in war, all Europe would certainly be gradually drawn into it, and the whole Continent would be shaken up as it perhaps never was, even in Bonaparte's time.

Any question of European policy can be settled by a friendly council of the several powers, and such a resort to arbitration should be always earnestly attempted ere the clash of arms be resorted to.

We acknowledge the receipt of a note from Postmaster Wildman thanking the Sentinel for the kindly treatment extended him by this paper during his term, now about to close. Aside from a high personal regard that we bear the Postmaster, we wish to give witness to the admirable management of the office under his administration. A daily paper can be frequently seriously embarrassed by loose and careless handling of its mail matter. A few hours' delay of a letter or paper may not interfere seriously with the average business man's affairs, while it frequently produces quite a commotion, and sometimes an irreparable injury, in a newspaper's sanctum. In the matter of its exchanges, a newspaper demands them promptly upon their arrival. Midnight or 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning is an important hour with the editor. Delays and carelessness at the Postoffice are particularly prolific of bad results at the hours named. To the importance of these matters referred to and many others, the Sentinel has always found Mr. Wildman keenly alive. Our relations and intercourse have been kind and pleasant, and we take pleasure in placing on record a favorable opinion of Mr. Wildman's management of the Postoffice.

In referring to the re-appointment of Postmaster Pearson, of New York, the Times, of that city, says: "The only serious obstacle to the admirable act of Mr. Cleveland has been the existence of wholly unfounded charges against Mr. Pearson in the records of the department at Washington. It is humiliating to know that it was under a Republican administration that an able and faithful officer was exposed, with no adequate opportunity for defense, to malicious attacks upon his character; but it is a matter of no small congratulation that this gross wrong, inspired by the spoils-men, is wiped out by the loyal representative of reform. The President, without regard to any narrow interests and with singleness of devotion to sound principles, has in every way, by this appointment, strengthened the confidence of all reasonable citizens in him and in the cause he represents."

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune sends that paper an interview with General Beale. The latter said: "I saw him once while at a white heat of reaction in the library at the White House just personal prejudices and wishes aside and do his duty without question. He had been abused and slandered by a certain person to such an extent that he could only recognize him as a personal and bitter enemy. The question arose whether that person should be nominated to the senate or not for a position. I knew all the circumstances and said to General Grant: 'What are you going to do about it?' 'Do about it,' he replied: 'I will send his name to the Senate. He has deserved his appointment by his services to his country, and no personal ill-feeling on my part shall prevent his obtaining what he deserves.' He sat down and signed the nomination and it was sent to the Senate at once. He was generous to the extreme."

We find the following in yesterday's Journal: To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What was President Cleveland's plurality over Hon. J. G. Blaine? A CONSTANT READER. Union City, Ind., April 1, 1885. Nobody knows; no two reports agree. It is not certain he had any plurality. Mr. Cleveland's plurality was 67,075. "Constant Reader" must not ask our esteemed contemporary such hard questions.

PHOENIX ISLAND did not endorse the administration. The Republican candidate for Governor was elected. The Blaine organs failed to fly their eagles and flags. The election was conducted very quietly throughout the State, the only real contest being on members of the General Assembly. Here

the Ten-Hour law question came in, and the advocates of the law elected their men in almost every instance where they made a contest. One of the features of the election was the success of the Rev. Hahlon Van Horn of Newport, the first colored man ever elected to the General Assembly of the State.

PERSONALS.

TENNYSON's salary as poet laureate is \$450 a year. Ex-PRESIDENT ARTHUR is still suffering from a cough contracted March 4.

SECRETARY BAYARD is to deliver an address at the Kansas University in June.

MISS BAYARD, daughter of the Secretary of State, is an accomplished horsewoman, and fond of athletic sports.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has purchased a span of horses and returned with thanks the span loaned him by ex-President Arthur.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, United States Minister to China, has, at his own request, been granted a leave of absence, and will reach this country the last of May.

LAWRENCE BARRETT has just contributed to the monument fund of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment of volunteers, who served in the civil war. Mr. Barrett was Captain of Company B in that regiment from October 8, 1861, till August, 1863.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS is said to have remarked the other day, on receiving a letter from David Davis requesting the retention of an old messenger attached to the Vice-President's room: "I guess Judge Davis must have meant this for the head of the ticket."

JUDGE WILSON, the new Senator from Maryland, a dry humorist, has bought two door-bells to send to his colleague, Mr. Gorman. It is said that constant tugging at the Gorman bell knob has destroyed the tone of that bell and that when Higgins calls the bell refuses to do duty at all. As for Judge Wilson, he is the man around the corner whom the whole Eastern Shore, from Cecil to Worcester, wants to see.

BEN PERLEY POOLE, the veteran Washington correspondent, says: "Never during the fifty odd years that I have personally known Washington and the successive administrations have I seen a new President take the helm so promptly and so efficiently as the 'man of destiny' from Buffalo has. General Jackson had to reconstruct his Cabinet before he was master of the situation as President Cleveland already is."

AMERICAN hostesses seem to have a penchant for Italian noblemen. In addition to Miss Mackay, the leading names on the list comprise Miss Field, Princess Brancaccio; Miss Lorillard Spencer, Princess Vicarona Cenci; Miss Broadwood, Princess Ruspoli; Miss Conrad, Marchesa Tedolli; Miss Kinney, Countess Granotini; Miss Fisher, Countess Gherardesca; Miss Roberts, Countess Galli; Miss Fry, Marchesa Torroglioni; Miss Lewis, Countess Barbolini Amadei; Miss Gillinder, Marchesa di San Marzano, and Miss Hungerford, Countess Telfener.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN's easy way of dealing with social difficulties, regardless of etiquette, is pictured in an anecdote just current, of the call Prince Napoleon ("Pon-Pon") made at the executive mansion: "Let me see," said the President at last, "you are the son of Lucien?" The Prince shook his head. "Of Joseph, then?" Again the Prince expressed a negative. "Oh! I remember now," said Lincoln, "of Jerome, of course." He turned to Seward: "This Bonaparte family history is so mixed that it's impossible to say with certainty which is the father of any one of them."

The Chicago Tribune says: The strongest point made by the Democrats in the late Presidential campaign was the outcry for a "change." The Republican party, they said, had been in power too long. The money should be counted. The departments should be overhauled. New blood should be injected into the service of the Government. The appeal seemed to have force, for the Democratic candidate for President was elected.

The Baltimore Sun says: Captain H. H. Lewis, of this city, a cousin of the late Minister to Portugal, is the possessor of the sword worn by General George Washington when he resigned at Annapolis, Dec. 23, 1783, his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American army.

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal says: A Lewiston seamstress carelessly left a needle in the back of a young lady customer's dress, and now a particular friend of the family has his arm done up in arnica.

The Kentucky Fight Still Raging.

LEWISVILLE, April 2.—The Courier Journal's special says the Rowan County fight still rages at Morehead. Hostilities were again renewed after a short armistice by the opposing factions, and the fight was kept up until 10 o'clock this morning. It is not known if any one is killed or injured. Both sides keep within respective barricades, but it is thought one man was wounded. More fighting is expected to-night. In response to the Sheriff's request asking that State troops be sent to quell the riot in Rowan County, Governor Knott decided to send the Secretary of State and Adjutant General Castleton to investigate the cause of the trouble, and will send the necessary soldiers if warranted by the reports made. A detail of 240 hundred men have been ordered to start for the scene of disturbances. The Martin faction of about fifteen men are entrenched in the Gault House hotel, while the Tolliver faction is said to be in possession of the town.

Residences Destroyed by a Cyclone.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2.—The Journal's Marshall (Mo.) special says: "News has been received here of a cyclone which struck Waverly, Mo., about 6 o'clock last night, destroying the residences of Mr. Webb and W. H. Fletcher, and four houses belonging to J. H. Bellamy, besides other property. The roof of the Christian Church was blown off and carried a long distance. No person seriously hurt. The damage to property is estimated at \$50,000."

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., April 2.—The Legislature to-day passed bills for the reorganization of Cincinnati and Cleveland. Republicans claim that the object is to give to Democrats the control of the police in Cincinnati and to elect a Democratic Board of Aldermen in Cleveland.

GENERAL GRANT.

Doctor Douglas says There Has Been a Decided Improvement All Day.

NEW YORK, April 2.—During the day, from early morning, scores of persons kept walking to and fro on Sixth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues. Occasionally six or seven would congregate just opposite General Grant's residence and gaze upon the second-story windows, where the General's room is located. Two policemen dispersed all such gatherings in short order, and the drivers of wagons and carriages, while on that block, were called upon to walk their horses. General Badeau came from the sick-room shortly after noon, and walked toward Madison avenue. He said in reply to an inquiry, "General Grant is very low, and is gradually sinking. He will probably die to-morrow morning." At 12 o'clock two gentlemen drove up to the house in a light carriage; one of them entered the house and remained for about five minutes. He said that the General had expected quite freely and had felt relieved. He, Dr. Newman, visited the General at 1 o'clock and remained with the patient for over an hour. When he left the sick room he said to a reporter: "The General's condition is about the same. He is resting easy. He converses freely, and enunciates distinctly. His mind is clear and his judgment is sound. He is a member of the household has just stated to a reporter that the General is considerably improved. It is the belief of this person that the General may live three days yet. The General is at this moment resting on a sort of couch made up of two chairs, although he has lately shown some restlessness by walking up and down. Snor Romero is now with him. General Charles P. Stone, of the Egyptian army, and General Daniel E. Sickles called at the house but neither of them saw General Grant. General Sickles says General Grant is about the same."

At 5 p. m. U. S. Grant Jr., and his wife drove away to their hotel. The 6:30 p. m. bulletin of Dr. Douglas said: "The General has just had his throat attended to at his own request, who gave an opportunity to examine it closely. There is no increase of ulceration, and the parts are not so angry in color as a week ago. He has the appearance of one refreshed by a good sleep. There has been a decided improvement all day to-day. At one time he said, 'I am not suffering now.' In other respects the report is the same."

At 8:30 General Grant took his own temperature and timed his pulse beats by his stop watch. He has gargled his throat and feels comfortable and cheerful. He has asked for the presence of the members of his family that he may enjoy their conversation. His general improvement continues. His pulse is 80 and of fair volume. He is not suffering any pain. At about 8:30 p. m. General Grant intimated to Dr. Shady that he thought he would like to take his own temperature and also see how his pulse was. Dr. Shady gave him the thermometer. The General put it in his mouth and kept it there about five minutes. The General also set his stop watch and placed it in his lap and put his second finger on his pulse. At one time the watch seemed about to slip to the floor, but the General retained the thermometer in his mouth. Nevertheless the General was able to take his own temperature and record his pulse and this feat was regarded by Dr. Shady as indicating that his intellectual perceptions were clear. When General Grant made his request for the thermometer Dr. Shady said: "We must humor a sick man. General" at which the General smiled. At 9 p. m. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Carter and several other members of the family were about the sick man's bedside. Dr. Newman and ex-Senator Chaffee were also present. Dr. Shady regarded the ability of General Grant to exercise his mental faculty at the same time as very hopeful, and was quite sanguine at that hour that General Grant would pass a comparatively easy night.

Cyrus W. Field called about 9:15. Mr. Field said: "The General is a man of wonderful vitality. Despite his low condition he is able to walk across the room."

Colonel Fred Grant made a visit to the drug store in Dr. Shady's carriage. Bulletin—10:30 p. m.—General Grant is resting in his easy chair, after having enjoyed the conversation of his family for half an hour. He has taken his nourishment with apparent relish. His pulse is still steady, and his mind is clear. He has no pain. At 11 p. m. F. Shady, M. D.

About 9 p. m. Stephen B. Elkins called at the house of General Grant. He visited the General's room, where he remained until nearly 10 o'clock. He told a reporter that General Grant was inclined to be talkative, but was discouraged by Dr. Shady. Mr. Elkins' opinion is that the General's mind is perfectly clear, and his appearance about the same as a week ago. Elkins informed the General he had received dispatches from prominent men all over the country asking for news of his condition. General Grant, who was sitting in a large arm chair, answered, "Yes, I understood so." Just before Elkins left the General asked for something to eat. Liquid food was given him, of which he partook sparingly, helping himself. Elkins believed the General would live through the night.

10 p. m.—Mayor Grace, General L. J. James, U. S. Grant Jr., called. After they had entered the house, a venerable looking man with snow white hair and faltering steps walked from the Fifth Avenue front of the Grant mansion. Here he lifted his hat and bowed his head as if in prayer. He remained thus for a minute or more, and then ascended the steps. The colored servant who answered the bell told the old gentleman the General was very low, and the visitor went away weeping. It is said on good authority that the disease, which is well down in the sufferer's throat, has made much progress during the last two days. General Grant has difficulty in breathing, as the cancer has also extended to the rear of his nose. He can not submit to an examination on account of the pain. In his weak condition he could not stand it.

Dr. Shady says his bulletins truly tell the invalid's condition up to this time, but he cannot say when the General will drop off. Detectives are stationed at the house and will send an alarm through the city when the General dies, by means of the engine house signals.

At 1 o'clock U. S. Grant Jr., and ex-Senator Chaffee left the house. The General was then asleep. Colonel Grant and D. Newman were in the room with him. Dr. Shady will remain in the house all night. It is expected the General will pass an easy night. General Clinton B. Fiske, General C. Route Bushy and Street Commissioner Coleman were among the callers late in the evening. By General Fiske's request was sent to Colonel Grant that his father was asleep. At 1:30 the front door was locked and soon after a light was visible in the sick man's room only.

The Wisconsin Reaches Grand Haven.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., April 2.—The steamer Wisconsin, which left Milwaukee March 4 for this port, came into harbor to-day, after being in ice for eighteen days. On the 30th of March the ice crushed against her side, but only succeeded in bending and twisting the iron. Her starboard side is so

badly injured that it will cause the boat to be placed in the docks for repairs. The Wisconsin is the mate of the Michigan, which went down in the ice two weeks ago.

RIEL'S REBELLION.

The Situation at Battledore Serious—Reinforcements From the East Expected—Rumored Irish-American Contingent to Aid Riel.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.—The Dispatch's Winnipeg special says: "A Quappelle dispatch says that the trouble at Fort Quappelle was the Cree Indians had gathered and acted ugly. They came out in war paint and raised a hideous row. A powwow [was held with the agent and they returned to the reserve, but are likely to break out again. A meeting of the French half-breeds was called to-day at the Mission, at Quappelle, and Colonel Herold is still at Medicine Hat, and will be recalled. General Middleton being afraid that he will be annihilated if he proceeds toward Battledore. Humboldt Station has been deserted by the operator, and the mail carriers fear a descent by the rebels. The operator at Clark's Crossing is expected to be made a captive. The Indians have left Battledore, going in a westerly direction, and it is supposed they have gone to join the Fort Pitt Indians. There is no doubt that the position at Battledore is a very serious one, as one-third of the whole Indian population is in that district, and Colonel Harehercher will be unable to render any assistance with his small force. Riel's scouts have been seen at Humboldt, 250 miles from Quappelle, but nobody knows just where the rebel leader is located."

WINNIPEG, Man., April 2.—The advance corps from the East are expected to reach Nipigon Bridge to-morrow morning, where General Superintendent Egan has a special train of seventeen cars and one Pullman to take them to Winnipeg, a distance of 500 miles; then, to Quappelle a distance of 325 miles. A local company of sharpshooters has been organized to act as scouts. They have a long experience on the plains, and are awaiting the acceptance of their services by General Middleton.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—A report was current here yesterday that there is in contemplation the organization of an Irish-American contingent to aid Riel, the leader of the Manitoba insurgents, in his movement against the Canadian Government. One enthusiastic Irish leader said it would be a strong blow for old Ireland. Others deny the truth of the rumor.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 2.—In an interview to-night Premier Verquay explains that the Indian tribes are being led into the rebellion by the half-breeds, through Riel's influence; but as they are all short of supplies they will soon yield to the military force now being concentrated in the field. Although valuable lives have been sacrificed and other such sacrifices are sure to follow, the trouble will soon be suppressed. "I am assured," said he, "that Riel has not more than 200 half-breeds under arms, who can easily be overpowered. Just now the Indians are invading ranches, and so long as the stock holds out they can not be expected to take an active hand. That was a fatal mistake on the part of the half-breeds. I do not think the trouble will last long."

Message of President Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO VIA GALVESTON, April 2.—Congress opened last evening, and President Diaz in his message says, in regard to the attempt of General Barrios against the independence of the Central American States, that there are special duties imposed on Mexico by its honor and sentiments of justice, its neighborhood to the belligerents, and its peculiar relations with the aggressor. President Diaz says:

"I answered General Barrios frankly, condemning his act. The Mexican people have approved my action. Grave without doubt are the difficulties which this international emergency may produce on account of the crisis which now afflicts the public treasury; nevertheless the executive is resolved to sustain an attitude befitting the National honor, and counts on the patriotic co-operation of Congress to maintain intact the National honor and interests."

The message also states that a new treaty for the extradition of criminals has been arranged between the United States Government and the Mexican Minister, which will be submitted to the Senate; also a law relating to the rights of foreigners and to navigation.

Residence Burned.

SPECIAL TO THE SENTINEL. WASHINGTON, Ind., April 2.—The residence of Mrs. Leslie, of this town, was burned last night about 12 o'clock with everything in it except one feather bed. How the fire originated is a mystery. She had but just warning enough to save her life. She has the sympathy of the entire community in her loss, and our citizens will aid her to commence housekeeping again.

A Most Terrible Hallstorm.

CORRIANA, Tex., April 2.—This evening a most terrific wind and hailstorm swept over the city. Hailstones fell measuring twelve and fifteen inches in circumference and weighing ten to twelve ounces, smashing skylights and windows exposed to the blast. A farmer, while trying to control his team, was knocked senseless. Stock in the surrounding country suffered severely, many being killed.

Marauding Indians Reported.

EL PASO, Tex., April 2.—It is reported that a band of marauding Indians has been seen west of Gallegos in the direction of the Sierra Madras Mountains, the former haunt of the Chiricahua Apaches, but now occupied by many American miners. The Governor of Chihuahua has dispatched two companies in pursuit of the red devils. Outrages are feared.

Nail Makers' Association.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 2.—A meeting of millers, at which all the mills in this district of the Amalgamated Association were represented, was held here to-night. It was resolved that all lodges of millers from mills cutting steel nails surrender their charters and that a new organization of nailers be formed.

Schroeder Discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Peter Joseph Schroeder, the ex-aims house attendant who was arrested on a charge growing out of the recent fire by which twenty-two lives were lost, the court this afternoon discharged Schroeder on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

Passenger Train Derailed.

BURNETT, Tex., April 2.—This morning a passenger train on the Austin and North-western Railway was derailed a few miles beyond Liberty Hill, injuring several persons, among whom are John Willett, of Austin, head badly cut; G. H. Slaton, right arm broken; Mrs. W. H. Hotchkiss, arm dislocated.